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TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1855.

SLAVE LABOR AND ITS PRODUCTS—THE MATERIAL PHILOSOPHY OF ABOLITIONISM.—The great questions that divide the opinions of individuals and constitute the basis of political parties in this country, at this time, grow out of African slavery. The current of popular thought seems to have received a new stimulus, and public feeling appears to be aroused to a painful state of irritation on both sides. Why this state of affairs could exist, it would be difficult for any one to determine, who was called on calmly and dispassionately to solve the perplexing problem. Slavery is an institution which was inaugurated in the States anterior to their existence as independent sovereignties, and it was left by the framers of the Constitution in the same condition that they found it. The control of it was left to the States in which it existed. There it has remained from that day to this. The nation in every part of it has prospered beyond all precedent in history; and in agriculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, and commerce, the United States have, with astonishing rapidity, developed a capacity and achieved a degree of eminence that are at once the wonder and admiration of the world. Prominent amongst the material elements of our national wealth, prosperity, and power stand the products of slave labor. These products give vitality to our foreign and domestic commerce, and furnish the means of regulating the exchanges of the country. The articles that are ranked among the necessities of life are nearly all the results of slave labor. Sugar, coffee, molasses, cotton, hemp, tobacco, and rice are among the articles that almost everybody uses, and these are all the product of slave labor. Those people who have engaged in a crusade against slavery—people who would sever the bonds of this glorious Union to illustrate an abstract idea in ethological casuistry—should first vindicate the elevation of their designs and the sincerity of their faith by refusing to purchase and use the products of slave labor. They must learn to treat slavery as an element, and a most important one, too, of the productive industry of States, and recognize it as the chief regulator of commerce among nations. Slavery is not an isolated system, but is so mingled with the business of the world that it derives facilities from the most common, as well as the most innocent transactions. It blends itself not only with the business and supplies the wants of the people at home, but it extends its influence to remote countries and links the interests of foreign States firmly to its own. The economical value of slavery as an agency for supplying the means of extending commerce and manufactures has long been known and properly appreciated by statesmen. And although slavery, as an isolated system, might be feeble in its results, yet when taken in connection with and as an auxiliary of free labor it becomes a most potent agency for the achievement of magnificent results. We think it might be shown that Massachusetts and Rhode Island have derived more benefit from the existence of slavery at the South than has resulted to either Virginia or Carolina, where the slaves are owned. But whatever doubt we may have as to the benefit conferred on the two free States that we have just named, there can be none when we come to apply the remark to England. The wealth and power of England have grown chiefly from the sustenance supplied by slave labor. It has driven her looms, fed her people, and expanded her commerce, till her flag floats at the masthead of her ships in every sea. The discovery of the power of steam, the improvement in machinery, and the invention of the power-loom for manufacturing cotton goods revealed the important fact that a single island in the ocean, having secured to itself the monopoly of cheap cotton, cheap labor, and improved machinery, could supply the world with clothing. This discovery, made by the people of Great Britain, stimulated their productive industry to energetic activity, it prompted them to explore new and more expanded fields for enterprise, and inaugurated a new system of politico-commercial philosophy. Henceforward, England's policy was to acquire commercial rather than physical dominion, and to trade with nations, not to fight them. This policy she has pursued with remarkable persistence and eminent success. But while it has expanded her commerce, given employment to her people, added to her wealth, and established her power, it has, at the same time, made her dependent for a continuance of these blessings upon slave labor and its products. An English journal, speaking of the dependence of that country upon the United States for a supply of cotton, holds this language: "Let any great social or physical convulsion visit the United States and England would feel the shock from Lands-end to John O'Groats. The lives of nearly two millions of our countrymen are dependent upon the cotton crops of America; their destiny may be said, without any kind of hyperbole, to

hang upon a thread. Should any dire calamity befall the land of cotton, a thousand of our merchant ships would rot idly in dock; ten thousand mills must stop their busy looms; and two thousand thousand mouths would starve for lack of food to feed them." This condition of dependence is not confined to England, but it may be traced in all the great nations of Christendom and in none more than our own. Leaving out of view the slave products of tobacco, sugar, and rice, we ask if the prosperity of the free States have not been promoted by the growth of cotton as much as has been that of England? Let the cotton lords of Lowell and of Providence answer the question. In New England, as in old England, it has built up factories on every stream where water falls, it has planted the steam power-loom where there was no water to be had, and it has reared a commercial navy which bears the stars and stripes to every port in every sea, it has given profitable employment to the laboring portion of their people, and it has enriched their employers. While slave labor and its employers have been doing all this, the chief recipients of the benefits it conferred have been warring with the institution of slavery, and striving to injure and embarrass slaveholders. A senseless cry of abolish, abolish slavery, has been raised without pausing to inquire what effect such a proceeding, if it could be successful, would have upon the business of the world. In the quotation we have given, the "social convulsion" of which the writer speaks refers to the abolition of slavery, the effect of which would be to interfere with and prevent a full supply of cotton; for if there is any one thing that is well settled it is that African slave labor is more suitable to and is more profitably employed in the production of tropical products than free white labor.

Everybody uses groceries, and we are almost solely dependant upon slave labor for them. Our imports of coffee, tobacco, sugar, and molasses for 1853 amounted to \$38,479,000, of which \$34,451,000 came from Cuba and Brazil, and of course were the products of the labor of slaves. Until men are content for conscience' sake to refuse to use any article that slaves produce, they will not be believed to be sincere in their clamor for the abolition of slavery. That philosophy must be false indeed which clings with affection to the substance of the thing it denounces. The doctors who teach that slavery is *malum in se*, and yet hold that it is not sinful to cherish it by purchasing and using its products, will ever fail to impress people with the conviction that they have an earnest and full faith in the truthfulness of their own teachings.

Slavery has so thoroughly incorporated itself with all the material interests of mankind that it cannot now be treated as a theological question, which may be discussed and settled with the same facility that a council of bishops would establish an article of faith in a sectarian creed. The question that now presses for an answer is, not whether slavery is a sin *per se*, but whether it is not a necessity with which we cannot dispense. This is a problem the solution of which would require more elaboration than the scanty columns of a newspaper will allow, but it may be proper to remark that there are no indications given in any quarter to justify a belief that slavery will ever be abolished in the United States. The institution of slavery at this time gives indications of a vitality never before witnessed. Its enemies, ever predicting its overthrow, and proclaiming that it was just about to expire from the blows that they had inflicted upon it, behold with amazement that the enemy which they thought had been beaten back has advanced in all the elements of strength; and is now prepared to do battle more vigorously than at any former time. Slavery cannot be abolished by denunciation; the abolitionists may anathematize slavery and slaveholders till doomsday, and, while they permit its material pecuniary element to exert its influence, the institution will exist. If this view of the subject be a true one, and we think that it cannot be successfully impugned, it follows, that a dissolution of the Union would not destroy the institution of slavery. On the contrary it would impart to it increased energy, and a more active vitality. Left to itself, with no moral influences to modify it, no compromises to make, no interests but its own to consult, it would predicate its plans upon the basis of its own exigencies, and solve its problems by the rules of its own philosophy. But there is another class of people who disclaim any purpose to abolish slavery in the States where it exists; they affect to regard slavery as an evil, and because they have *assumed* it to be such, they proclaim it to be their intent to restrict slavery to the States in which it now exists. They deny the constitutional right of the people of the South to share in the territory which may have been, or that hereafter shall be acquired, and boldly avow a determination to prevent the introduction into the Union of any more slave States. The consideration of this phase of Abolitionism we shall make the subject of another article.

The liquor suit was argued before Judge Bullock yesterday by Col. Caldwell and Mr. Speed for the plaintiffs, and Capt. Rousseau and Mr. Haggard for the city. The judge took the case under advisement.

The river continues to recede and in a day or two the falls will be no longer navigable. The weather is warm and showery. The Thermometer reached 90 in the shade.

Patrick Fitzgerald killed Jas. Egin at the Natchez landing on the 10th. Fitzgerald was committed.

THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.—The reader will recollect that many months ago some difficulty occurred with Dillon, the French consul at San Francisco. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs demanded that Mr. Dillon should have a salute when his flag was hoisted, and Mr. Marcy uniformly refused to make any recognition whatever. Since that time no progress has been made in the affair, for the reason that the French Cabinet insisted upon the position which it had taken, while the American Cabinet as firmly insisted on its own. The affair has been recently brought before the American Minister in a manner to convince him that the time for a settlement had arrived, and that further delay would only embarrass the case. The American Minister, by some means, has seen the letters written by this Mr. Dillon to the French State Department, and these letters are said to be so insulting and so outrageous toward the Government and people of the United States that our Minister has not only peremptorily refused to make any concessions on the position long ago taken by Mr. Marcy, but he has deemed the case of sufficient importance to make it the subject of a strong recommendation to the Government at Washington to take some official action against Mr. Dillon.

The author of the *Paradise of Dreams* has an established reputation throughout the country:

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

THE PARADISE OF DREAMS.

When the heart is growing weary
Of the toils and care of life—
Of this journey, dark and dreary,
Through a world of constant strife,
Gentle Sleep, with sweet caresses,
Comes to ease the aching breast,
And the wearied spirit bleases
With an hour of tranquil rest.
Then the kind dream-angel's fingers
Gently touch the throbbing brain,
And the mind no longer lingers
In a land of woe and pain;
But away on airy pinions
The unfettered fancy flies,
To the ever-fair dominions
Of the Dreamland Paradise!

'Tis a land of constant gladness—
That bright land of which I dream—
Where no gloomy cloud of sadness
Ever shadows o'er life's stream.
Joyous spring is always laughing
In the vigor of her youth;
And the soul is ever quaffing
From the crystal fount of truth.
There no brow is ever clouded
With a thought of earthly care,
And the mind is never shrouded
In the dark robes of despair.
And the shime of cherub voices
Softly greets the raptured ears
'Till the innocent soul rejoices
With the music of the spheres!

Vision fair and holy meet me
'Till my heart is all aglow;
Old familiar voices greet me
That were silenced long ago!
And again I am a lover
Sitting 'neath our favorite tree
While the birds, aswing, hover
Closely o'er my love and me.
O, the deep and strong emotion
That instinctively will start;
Like the heaving of the ocean
Is the throbbing of my heart!
Pain, indeed, seems the confession
Of the love we can't control—
Words can never give expression
To the language of the soul!

* * * * *

Suddenly the spell is broken,
And the vision fits away;
Ere a parting word is spoken
We are parted, and for aye!
Ah! the burning tears are steaming
Down my pale and quivering cheek,
And my heart overflows with feeling
Mortal lips may never speak;
For the flower that I cherished
With my first and only love
Is transplanted by the angels
To celestial bower above;
But, tho' I may not go thither
White life's wan taper gleams,
I may often commune with her
In the Paradise of Dreams!

W. S. P.

INQUEST NO. 83.—An inquest was held yesterday evening at the foot of Fifth street on the body of an unknown man found floating in the river. He was about five feet and a half high, and had on two shirts, one white and the other blue check, dark gray-plaid tweed pantaloons, and a pair of coarse shoes. In his pockets were found two knives, a pipe, comb, and \$1.50 in silver. No marks of violence being discovered, the jury rendered the verdict, "Came to his death from causes unknown, but supposed to have been drowned."

W. LEE WHITE, Coroner.

INQUEST NO. 84.—Held yesterday evening near the corner of Jefferson and Jackson streets, on the body of John Zimmerman. He and his wife together with an only child, arrived in this city last Friday from New Orleans. The woman was soon taken sick and died yesterday morning. The man was taken the night before, and died in a few hours after the death of his wife. Owing to some suspicions in regard to the manner and circumstances of his death, an examination was made, but, from all the testimony elicited, the jury could not do otherwise than return the verdict, "Came to his death from natural causes."

W. LEE WHITE, Coroner.

A Rich Man to be Imprisoned Ten Years for Poisoning a Well.—Elias Long, of the town of Whitewater, in Walworth county, a man of wealth and considerable intelligence, having had some difficulty, attempted to poison his wife, who had left his house and had gone to live at a neighbor's. He wanted her to sign a deed of some land; she refused to do this without a portion being paid to her. He thereupon bought arsenic and threw it into his neighbor's well. From some indications, villainy was suspected. The water was not used, so no one was poisoned; but even an attempt at poison is so atrocious a crime, that, after three days' trial, the jury found him guilty. Arsenic was found in his pockets. This was one of the circumstances that aided in his conviction. Judge Doolittle sentenced Long to ten years' imprisonment in the State prison, at hard labor.

Milwaukee Wisconsin, 12th.

NEWS ITEMS.

The new Louisville and Cincinnati low water mail-packet Moses McLellan was launched at Cincinnati on Saturday, with upper works complete, and boilers and machinery on board, drawing only fifteen inches forward, and eighteen inches aft. When complete, she will not draw over twenty-two inches.

Gen. Thomas L. Price of Jefferson City, Mo., was robbed last week on a steamer in the Missouri river, on which he was a passenger, of \$8,000.

The steamers Capitol, Capt. Ure, and Laurel Hill, Capt. Cotton, in going out yesterday morning about half-past 9 o'clock, came in collision at the head of Race street. We learn that the Laurel Hill ran into the Capitol as they were rounding the point, and knocked down a part of one of her chimneys. Both boats proceeded on their trips up the river.

N. O. Bulletin, 11th.

More Departures of Coal.—We learn from Stephen Thomas, superintendent of Lock No. 1, that 172 pairs of boats and barges, laden with coal, have passed since the last rise. These craft, at a low estimate, will hold an average of 10,000 bushels each, making a total of 3,440,000 bushels. By the previous freshets, 4,862,634 bushels had departed, which swells the entire amount to 8,302,643 bushels thus far this year. This does not include 1,397,350 which was floated down the Monongahela to Pittsburgh on flats, and here disposed of to consumers.

Pittsburg Post, 15th.

Gavazzi is Coming.—In compliance with a special invitation of many influential and distinguished members of the American party, our worthy friend Alexander Gavazzi has consented once more to visit the United States and lecture in all the most important cities in the Union. His arrival in New York will be about the 5th of September next, and before that time we shall be enabled to publish the address sent to him by his American friends and admirers, giving an account of the arrangements made by the proper committee. We learn that efforts are being made to secure Castle Garden, or the Academy of Music, in order to give the reformer of Italy a dignified reception. His first lecture will be "America for Americans"—and, in his journey through the Union, Gavazzi will be accompanied by an old and distinguished member of the American party, whose name has already occupied an honorable place in the national literary world.—N. Y. Crusader.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—By the Orizaba, at New Orleans, we have news to the 2d inst. from the City of Mexico, and to the 8th from Vera Cruz:

The State of Michoacan has become the grand centre of the rebellion. The latest news from the seat of war is published in the Herald, of May 26th and 27th, and contained in letters from Patzcuaro, a place of considerable importance, a short distance from Morelia, and near the centre of Michoacan, and is to the effect that President Santa Anna arrived at that city on the 24th, and on the 26th resumed his march toward Ario, about ten leagues distant, which is garrisoned by 2,000 of the insurgents, under the command of Gen. Comonfort. The President, says the letter of the 27th, must be near them, and news of a decisive battle was hourly expected. The President seems to retain all the vigor of his youth; age does not tell upon him, and notwithstanding the loss of his leg, still continues to travel on horseback. "His soul's in arms, and eager for the fray." The plains of Ario have, perhaps, by this time, become a second Bosworth Field.

That distinguished rebel chieftain, Degollado, is reported by official dispatches from Gen. Tavera, to have been totally routed and dispersed by his brigade at the town of Tizayutla, which was occupied by them. Gen. Tavera says their cavalry only succeeded in escaping from the fleetness of their horses—the infantry and artillery being almost entirely destroyed or taken prisoners. He closes his dispatch by stating that he shall shoot the prisoners. The remnant of Degollado's force, amounting to about 100 men, had retired from Michoacan.

Another renowned chieftain, Plutarco Gonzales, was defeated by Gen. Gayoso at Zumpango with great loss.

These two brilliant victories, it was presumed, would terminate the war in Michoacan.

The two war steamers recently purchased by Santa Anna in England and Saint Thomas, were hourly expected at Acapulco, and on their arrival the port would be shortly blockaded.

The report of the rebellion near Monterey is confirmed by official dispatches to the Minister of War from the Governor of New Leon, but there is nothing further in regard to it than we have received by way of the Rio Grande.

The rebellion is flourishing in Guanajuato. An official dispatch from General J. M. Javego, of Guanajuato, May 9th, states that the insurgents, to the number of 900, had appeared before the city and demanded its unconditional surrender. The same dispatch laments the fate of General Pacheco, who is supposed to have been defeated by Coesta's army, near Guanajuato, and it is feared he is either dead as has been taken prisoner.

In Tehuantepec the rebels are reported to have been defeated, or annihilated.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

THE KNOW-NOTHING NATIONAL COUNCIL.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14, 1855.

The proceedings of yesterday constituted the crisis—and a most trying one it was—of the nationality of the American organization. The fact was apparent that abolitionism, in its most hideous forms, with emboldened front and arrogant pretension, in the East, West, and Northwest had not only seized the vestibule, but with wicked and unwashed hands had defaced the courts of the inner temple. The period to define positions, principles—in short, to expound Americanism, its objects and aims—had been precipitated by the estranged action of Massachusetts from known and recognized doctrines, and the demand was equal to the crisis.

It was wisely determined that the homogeneity of the organization should either be vindicated or the organism of the body politic resolved into its proper constituent elements; and with that especial object in view a series of measures, involving the very issues upon which were based the distinctive sectionalisms that invaded its national integrity, were introduced for the avowed object of the separation.

Those measures, enunciating no new or unjust exactions, being as old and imperative as the enactments of the Constitution of the United States, and upon the positive requirements of which they were based, operated as a bombshell in the general assemblage—only wounding, however, those against whom the constitutional

projectile was levelled and discharged. The extent of the damage, 'tis true, was greater than was anticipated, and the vast excision, now that it has been fully realized, has only served to improve the national health and spirits, and make the national body politic more jubilant and patriotic.

The full particulars of this abolition stampede I will furnish you when the deliberations of its morning caucus shall have been disclosed, which doubtless will be before the close of this communion.

Regarding, as I do, the national pronouncement to the event of the times, and a spectacle of moral grandeur unparalleled by modern political deliberation and action, if leisure permitted me I would delight to eulogize the men, the act, and the deed; but, as my space is restricted, I content myself by the negative affirmation, that it was not designed, in any phase, to endorse in any particular the embecile and rotten Pierce dynasty, or the demagogue Douglas, or any of his wily schemes for place or power. Neither the one nor the other merited or received the least consideration at the hands of the Convention.—It simply met the issue, and in a constitutional way forced upon the deliberations of the body by emboldened demands of a progressive fanaticism, and now leaves to every American the extended privilege of standing erectly and proudly upon the Constitution and laws, without the sacrifice of personal respect, duty, and integrity.

A striking fact, and one you cannot have failed to remark, has been disclosed in this discussion, and that was, that whilst the entire South was a unit on the majority platform, scarcely a member from thence, in the many speeches made by him, essayed an apology for the Kansas-Nebraska act; and whilst generally subscribing to the doctrine of non-intervention, nevertheless repudiated the mover and the administration which foisted it upon the country at the tremendous expenditure of plighted faith, &c.

The majority report was adopted by—
Ayes—New York, Delaware, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, S. Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Texas, Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, California, Maryland.

Noes—New Jersey, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Wisconsin.

EVENING BULLETIN.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 19, 1855.

LOUISVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE.—The examination of the students of the Louisville Female College, of which the Rev. S. Prettyman is President, commenced at two o'clock to-day.—It will be continued this evening and to-morrow afternoon and evening. The commencement will take place on Thursday evening at eight o'clock.

The Madison Courier intimates that since the prohibitory liquor law has gone into effect in Indiana, pleasure trips to Carrollton on the Cincinnati mailboats and back on the same evening are very common among the citizens.

FROM THE FRONTIER.
(Correspondence of the St. Louis Intelligencer.)

COUNCIL BLUFFS, June 8, 1855.

On Saturday, a Mr. Gallineau, a Frenchman, arrived here from Sergeant's Bluffs, and states that "Four Bears," the chief of the Kettle Band of Sioux, had just come in, bringing with him thirty lodges. That they left the main body of the Sioux at Bear creek, coming 300 miles West of Fort Laramie, twenty-five days since, and that at that time the Sioux had 100 wagons, plenty of flour and meat, twenty women and children, and among them two negro women. From this we think they must have taken a Mormon train, bound from Salt Lake to Bear creek, where we know they intended making a settlement this spring. Nothing was said of steaming white men among them, and we have no doubt they were all killed. Four Bears is in favor of peace, has been at Washington, and knows the power of the whites, and, finding his nation determined on war, has come in with his small band.

Gallineau has for a wife a daughter of Four Bears, and says he does not think his father-in-law would deceive him. Besides, Mr. Vaviette and all the French here believe the report, and they have the best means of information. The emigrants who passed here from three to four weeks since have hardly had time to get beyond Fort Laramie, and we do not know of any trains leaving Independence or St. Joseph. It is now rumored that there were two negro women in the train of emigrants that crossed the river here in May. If so, it is probable that it was this company that was massacred this side of Fort Laramie.

(Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.)

WHITEHEAD, K. T., June 9, 1855.

Mr. Henry Smith has just informed us that a man stopped at his house this morning, who told him that he had slept at the Great Nenema Mission last night, with an express rider, who brought startling news from the Plains. It was to the effect that Fort Laramie was in the hands of the Indians, and that Messrs. Nave and McCord, of Andrew county, had been robbed, at Ash Hollow, of 420 head of cattle, 16 horses, several wagons, 23 mules and all their stores and provisions, and were left entirely destitute.

The particulars of the capture of Laramie were not given. The express merely stated that the Indians had gathered there in great force and had taken the Fort, and that, as he came by Ash Hollow on his way to the States, he saw Messrs. Nave and McCord and their teamsters and drovers, who were without horses, or food, and stated to him the fact of the robbery, and that no lives were lost. This news has occasioned great excitement here and in St. Joseph.

USE OF OPIUM.—Opium eating and laudanum drinking, as evils of great magnitude, are attracting some attention. A recent writer in the N. Y. Evening Post presents a deplorable picture of the case of a friend who is a slave to the habit. The picture is not overdrawn; we have had occasion to encounter the truth of the poet's couplet:

"The faults of our neighbors with freedom we blame,
But tax not ourselves though we practice the same."

A friend mentions an amusing circumstance corroborating this, of which he was himself an eye-witness:

"I was standing, he said, in the railroad depot at Cincinnati, just as the train was preparing to start. There was a great crowd, as usual, in the building, and all at once a man who had put his hand in his under-coat pocket behind to take out his pocket-book to pay his fare, exclaimed, his face glowing with excitement:

"I've been robbed! There are thieves about here! Some villain has taken my pocket-book with over a thousand dollars in it!"

"Where did you carry your pocket-book, sir?"

"In my under coat pocket, sir, behind!"

"Then, sir, you can scarcely blame the individual who has taken it," replied the other, in very pompous, self-satisfied, patronizing manner, and in a "voice of warning," intended for the ears of all the bystanders: "Yes, sir, you offer, if I may say so, a temptation, a premium, sir, upon theft by carrying your money in such place. Now, sir, I always carry my money here," he continued, putting his hand into an inside breast pocket of his coat, "and there it is always!"

"Safe," he would have said; but he suddenly drew out his hand as if he had been bitten by an adder, exclaiming:

"Why, my pocket-book has gone too! Thieves! Thieves! Thieves! Let no one go out of the depot!"

The advice was acted upon, by doing which both were found upon the floor, where they had been dropped by the adroit thief, who then mingled in the large and promiscuous crowd.

The fault of both had been a lack of personal watchfulness in such a place. Each had "practiced the same," as the sage Dogberry says, they were both "in a case."—Rochester Dem.

While mutton, the most nutritive of animal food, contains only 29 per cent. of nutritive matter to 74 pounds of water—wheat flour contains 90 per cent. of nutritive to 10 of water, and corn meal 91 per cent. of nutritive to 9 of water. Potatoes, on the other hand, contain but 22 per cent. of nutritive to 77½ of water; and turnips contain but 4½ per cent. of nutritive to 95½ of water. Cabbage is but a little more nutritive, containing but 7½ per cent. of nutritive. The most nutritive of all vegetable food, however, is the white bean, which yields 95 per cent. of nutritive to 5 pounds of water. Of the fruits, the cucumber is the least nutritive, and plums the most. Fish are the least nutritive of animal food. It thus appears that the most nutritive, and of course the cheapest, food for man is meat—mutton, beef, and poultry; vegetable substances—flour, bread, meal, beans, and rice.

Orson Hyde.—We published yesterday some extracts from a lot of sermons lately preached at Salt Lake City, by Elder Orson Hyde, one of the Mormon Grand Turks, and owner of several Salt Lake sermons. We learn that Orson is now in St. Louis. The object of his visit, it is said, is to make additions to his harem in the persons of ten affianced wives, now in this city, whom he will take measures to transplant to Salt Lake City. We fear that Orson is a "sad dog," and don't know what will become of him. He is, however, a thorough Mormon, and, with his old wives in Salt Lake City and his ten new ones here, will do much toward the spread of Mormonism.—*St. Louis News.*

The N. Y. Mirror, speaking of the room appropriated to the use of the mothers at Barnum's baby-show, calls it "a most *udder*-iferous place." The Mirror's jokes are always full of puns, but that is *fuller*. Query—Why were those same matrons like stars in the Galaxy? N. B.—No answer permitted in the Post.

Boston Post.

BENEFIT OF THE ORPHANS' HOME.—We trust that every lady and gentleman will visit Mozart Hall to-night and contribute their mite to the alleviation of these poor children. The institution is greatly in want of means for the common necessities for the support of the orphans.

The members of the Board of Trustees of Public schools are earnestly requested to attend a meeting at their office this evening, as there is urgent business to be brought before them demanding immediate action.

The Crab Orchard Springs are opened for visitors. The valuable medicinal properties of its waters are well known. It is a delightful place to spend the summer.

LITERALITY.—The following card is an acknowledgment of a praiseworthy act by one of our business houses:

HALL OF FIRE DEPARTMENT,
June 19, 1855.

At the last meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Fire Department I was instructed to return the sincere thanks of the Board to Messrs. C. I. & A. V. Dupont for their very liberal donation of \$100 to the Charitable Fund of the Department.

GEO. E. GREENE, Sec'y.

GRINDSTONES.—The following is from a correspondent of the Progressive Farmer. As the period of harvest is approaching, it furnishes a hint from which many farmers may profit:

I speak without fear of contradiction, when I say that more than one million dollars have been lost by the farmers in the United States, during the last half century, by their poor economy in the use of grindstones. Many a farmer, by using a poor grindstone, loses enough in one season to buy a good one. But one farmer who is very much afraid of book farming, and never read an agricultural paper in his life, steps forward and inquires how he has lost anything by grindstones? He says he uses the same one now that his father gave to him fifteen years ago—and then it was quite an old one—therefore he thinks he has been quite saving in that line of business. Perhaps it would be useless to try to convince him of his loss, for some men are wise in their own conceit, therefore there is but little hope of improving them. Any farmer of common sense, who has ciphered through simple multiplication, can tell very near how much he loses every year by using a poor grindstone.

We will suppose that the work can be done one-third quicker on a good stone than on a poor one; we next suppose that the time spent by a farmer and his hired man, in grinding tools during the year, amounts to twelve days; then, if one-third of this could be saved by using a good stone, here is a loss of four days. These four days' work, together with board, cost us the sum of the first quality and all its fixtures. But the loss of time occasioned by grinding on poor stones is far from being all the loss that arises from the use of such stones. The tools cannot be ground near as well, therefore the workman cannot perform as much labor, nor do it as well, as if the tools had been properly ground. In my opinion many a farmer in this country loses from two to five dollars every year by using a poor grindstone.

"ALWAYS CARRY MY MONEY HERE."—We have often laughed at the illustrations which we have had occasion to encounter of the truth of the poet's couplet:

"The faults of our neighbors with freedom we blame,
But tax not ourselves though we practice the same."

A friend mentions an amusing circumstance corroborating this, of which he was himself an eye-witness:

"I was standing, he said, in the railroad depot at Cincinnati, just as the train was preparing to start. There was a great crowd, as usual, in the building, and all at once a man who had put his hand in his under-coat pocket behind to take out his pocket-book to pay his fare, exclaimed, his face glowing with excitement:

"I've been robbed! There are thieves about here! Some villain has taken my pocket-book with over a thousand dollars in it!"

"Where did you carry your pocket-book, sir?"

"In my under coat pocket, sir, behind!"

"Then, sir, you can scarcely blame the individual who has taken it," replied the other, in very pompous, self-satisfied, patronizing manner, and in a "voice of warning," intended for the ears of all the bystanders: "Yes, sir, you offer, if I may say so, a temptation, a premium, sir, upon theft by carrying your money in such place. Now, sir, I always carry my money here," he continued, putting his hand into an inside breast pocket of his coat, "and there it is always!"

"Safe," he would have said; but he suddenly drew out his hand as if he had been bitten by an adder, exclaiming:

"Why, my pocket-book has gone too! Thieves! Thieves! Thieves! Let no one go out of the depot!"

The advice was acted upon, by doing which both were found upon the floor, where they had been dropped by the adroit thief, who then mingled in the large and promiscuous crowd.

The fault of both had been a lack of personal watchfulness in such a place. Each had "practiced the same," as the sage Dogberry says, they were both "in a case."—Rochester Dem.

Agricultural Division of the Patent Office.—*Grasses for reclaiming Sand-drifts on the Seashore.*—There have been received from Holland the seeds of the sea reed (*arundo arenaria*), and the upright sea lyme grass (*elymus arenarius*), which have long been used in that country for reclaiming the sand-drifts on the sea-coast. These seeds have been imported for experimental along the Atlantic coast from Maine to Florida. The nutritive matter of these grasses is not sufficient to make them worthy of cultivation out of the influence of the salt spray. The *elymus arenarius* rather exceeds the sea reed in nutritive qualities, but from the habit of the latter in its natural place of growth it is of greater utility, particularly when combined with the former, as it binds the loose sands of the sea-shore, and thereby raises a durable natural barrier against the encroachments of the ocean upon the land.

Wages of a blacksmith per day forty cents, or fifty cents per week, and boarded; baker, forty cents per week and boarded; coopers, forty-eight cents per week, and board; house servants—women from \$1 to 2 40 per month; men at all prices, from \$6 and 8 down to their board only. Recently the price of labor has somewhat advanced, but still there are a great many unemployed hands. Expert workmen and good experienced servants obtain higher rates than here stated, but there is a vast throng who cannot even get work at rates under these.

Wages of a mason (per day) in summer 29 cents net.

Wages of a carpenter (per day) in summer, 29 cents net.

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Sarsaparilla Beer,

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THE above article may be found at all the saloons or obtained by the quantity at our wholesale house, Main street, between First and Second, south side.

JUN 1 E 1856 BAKER MELVIN, Manufacturer.

Ice! Ice! Ice!

SKINNER, GOSNELL, & CO. are now prepared to furnish the finest of ICE to families, boarding-houses, hotels, coffee-houses, and steamboats at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Their office is on Third street, between Main and Water, next door to Crawford & Murry's foot of Main.

Eli Vansickle, having taken the place of Mr. Elias Skinner in the old firm of Skinner, Gossell, & Co., will give his attention to the business.

GEO. SKINNER,

J. GOSNELL,

ELI VANSICKLE.

E. TEELE & CO.

Ceilings Whitened. Walls Colored, and

PAPER VARNISHED.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Terms moderate.

10, 164 FOURTH STREET,

between Green and Walnut.

J18 J19

Great Bargains!

NO. 425 MARKET STREET, SOUTH SIDE, BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH, LOUISVILLE, KY.

SAMUEL P. SECOR

Has on hand a large and handsome assortment of MENS' FROCK SHOES, which he will sell at a low price.

Being a practical Boot and Shoe Maker, and having his work manufactured under his own superintendence, can answer for its durability and superior style of work.

Thanking the public for past favors, he solicits their further patronage, and nothing on his part will be wanting for their ease and comfort.

He will be pleased, in particular, those ladies and gentlemen who are well acquainted with him, to consider him an independent article to the tout ensemble of all within the circle of the beau monde that 425 Market street is the only place in Louisville where they can depend upon being satisfied.

Gentlemen's Boots of the best quality. Eastern Work at reduced prices.

J18 J19

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For Sale.

A BEAUTIFUL LOT in the Methodist or Eastern Burying Ground. For terms, inquire at this office.

J18 J19

30 Pianos for Rent.

I have in my care 30 new Pianos, which I will rent or sell for low cost, at my old rooms, No. 107th Fourth street, up stairs.

m20 b21 J22 N. C. MORSE.

DR. D. A. LAUBENSTEIN,

Homeopathist,

OFFICE NO. 533 JEFFERSON STREET, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND.

TAKES the liberty of offering his services to the citizens and strangers in curing all diseases by Homeopathic remedies, enabled by much effort and experience to afford relief in the most desperate cases.

Dr. L. also gives attention to all diseases of the Eye. He has had many years' experience in treatment of ocular diseases.

For further information, call at my office above mentioned.

J26 J27

COAL! COAL! COAL!

WE have stores in yard and office on the corner of Washington and Preston streets for the accommodation of the people up town, where they will find Major Jack Downing, always ready and obliging, to attend those who will give a call, and Mr. W. H. Howard at the office, on Market street, between Second and Market, ready to attend to those who will give him a call. We take care to keep on hand a fine quality of Nut Coal, the same kind used in Pittsburgh, which can be sold two cents less than the bushel than other Coal, and is equally as good as all the rest.

ELI F. LEEZER & CO.

J18 J19

COAL! COAL! COAL!

POMEROY AND PITTSBURG COAL kept constantly on hand, which I will sell at lowest cash prices.... Offices on Third street, west side, between Market and Jefferson, and Fulton, between Floyd and Preston streets.

JOSEPH ROBB.

J24 J25

R. S. Ringgold,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST AND DEALER

in Perfumery, Paints, Druggists, and Street, between Jefferson and Market, Louisville, KY.

Physicians may depend on having their prescriptions compounded with accuracy and dispatch at all times, as I give my particular attention to this branch of my business.

All kinds of Family Medicines of the purest quality always on hand.

Yeast Powders of my own manufacture, and which I know to be good and healthy, can always be obtained.

Country Physicians and Surgeons, and Chemists and Apothecaries, and all kinds of bitters will be as well filled as if personally made, as I only keep one kind, such as I use in compounding prescriptions made by city Pharmacists. Country practitioners will do well to give me a trial.

A—Remember the place—57 Third street, between Jefferson and Market, near the Post-office.

J18 J19

R. S. RINGGOLD.

Leslie's Fashions for June.

FRANK LESLIE'S LADIES' GAZETTE OF PARIS, LONDON, and New York Fashions for June received for sale by

J26 J27

S. RINGGOLD, 66 Fourth st., near Main.

The Last Great American Novel.

THE MISSING BRIDE, or MARIA, A VENGER, by Mrs. D. E. N. Southworth, author of "Lily of the Heires," "The Wif's Victory," "Curse of Clifton," "The Discarded Daughter," "Retribution," etc. Complete in one volume of 635 pages, bound in cloth for \$1.25, or in two volumes, paper cover, for \$1. Read the following review of this paper.

J28 J29

A. HAGAN & BRO., No. 99 Third st.

A story writer this lady has no superior. She ranks as the first female author of America, and deservedly so. Her works have attained the highest reputation, not only as works of domestic life, Price \$1.

Blanche Dearwood, a tale of modern life. "Our passions are greater, our natures more refined, so we suffer mostly spring from them."—In the vol. 1, Price \$1.

The Chemistry of Common Life, By James F. Johnson, M. A. F. S. F. G. S., etc. etc. 2 vol. Price \$2.

Our Countrymen, or brief Memoirs of Eminent Americans. By George L. Weld, author of "The Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution," etc. Price \$1.

A School of Life, By Anna Mary Howitt, Price 75c.

Plays, "A New Cow Mowat, author of "Autobiography of an Actress," &c. &c.

Travelling Bridal. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. Price \$1.

An American among the Orientals, including an Andicade with the Sultans, a visit to the interior of a Turkish Harem.

J28 J29

F. A. CRUMP.

Received this morning by F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth street, near Market.

New Books.

THE Missing Bride, by Mrs. Southworth. 2 vols. Paper, \$1; cloth, \$1.25.

Plays, by Mrs. Mowatt. Cloth, 50 cents.

The School of Life, A. Mary Howitt.

J28 J29

Edin & Webster, J. J. M. cloth \$1.

Edin & Webster Review for April.

Just received and for sale by S. RINGGOLD, 66 Fourth street, near Main.

J28 J29

WEBB, GILL, & LEVERING.

COMES! COMES!—Just opening at the "Varietie's" a complete assortment of Combs of all kinds—

Comb, shells, buffalo, and rubber, new styles; Dressing Combs, shell, buffalo, and rubber, and horn; Side and Paaf Combs; Long Combs;

Fine Combs, ivory, shell, and buffalo;

All of the best quality, may be constantly found at the "Varietie's," 94 Fourth street.

J28 J29

MILLER & GOULD.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR—150 bbls superfine flour in store.

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H. FERGUSON & SON.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FAMILY FLOUR, corner Market and Main streets.

J28 J29

SUPPLY FLOUR—250 bbls superfine flour in store.

J28 J29

H. FERGUSON & SON.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR—150 bbls superfine white flour just received and for sale by H. FERGUSON & SON.

J28 J29

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HAWTHORN EXTRACT—A fresh supply of this favorite perfume, the quintessence of fragrance, just received by H. FERGUSON & SON.

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PAPER V

